

FILED IN THE  
U.S. DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

**Jan 06, 2025**

SEAN F. MCAVOY, CLERK

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
EASTERN DISTRICT OF WASHINGTON

GREEK ISLANDS CUISINE, INC.,  
a Washington corporation, NIKOS  
DANAKOS, and NICOLE  
DANAKOS,

Plaintiffs,

v.

YOURPEOPLE, INC., a foreign  
profit corporation, and  
NEWCOURSE  
COMMUNICATIONS, INC., a  
foreign profit corporation,

Defendants.

NO. 4:24-CV-5045-TOR

ORDER GRANTING IN PART AND  
DENYING IN PART DEFENDANT  
YOURPEOPLE INC.'S MOTION TO  
DISMISS

BEFORE THE COURT is Defendant YourPeople Inc., d/b/a Zenefits' Motion to Dismiss (ECF No. 54). This matter was submitted for consideration without oral argument. The Court has reviewed the record and files herein and is fully informed. For the reasons discussed below, Defendant YourPeople Inc., d/b/a Zenefits' Motion to Dismiss (ECF No. 54) is GRANTED in part and DENIED in part.

ORDER GRANTING IN PART AND DENYING IN PART DEFENDANT  
YOURPEOPLE INC.'S MOTION TO DISMISS ~ 1

## BACKGROUND

This matter arises out of alleged identity theft resulting in the loss of \$432,500 from Plaintiffs' business bank account. Plaintiff Greek Islands Cuisine ("Greek Islands") is a restaurant located in Richland, Washington and owned in part by Plaintiffs Nikos and Nicole Danakos. ECF No. 52 at 2, 5 ¶¶ 2.1, 4.1. Greek Islands maintains a business bank account at KeyBank National Association ("KeyBank"), at its branch in Kennewick, Washington. *Id.* at 6, ¶ 4.2. On June 7, 2022, Plaintiffs learned that the KeyBank account had been compromised, resulting in the loss of \$432,500 from transactions between May 24 and June 3, 2022. *Id.* at 6, ¶ 4.3. This was accomplished, in part Plaintiff Greek Islands argues, through the opening of a payroll services account within the KeyBank account through YourPeople, Inc, a web-based human resources and payroll-services provider that does business as "Zenefits." *Id.* at 7, ¶ 4.5.

The Court incorporates by reference the factual summary in its Order Granting in Part Defendant YourPeople Inc.'s Motion to Dismiss, ECF No. 48. In that Order, the Court permitted Plaintiff Greek Islands to amend its Complaint with respect to its Washington Consumer Protection Act claim against Zenefits. The Third Amended Complaint contains much of the same factual background, but with the additional allegation that other accounts have experienced similar harm that befell Greek Islands' bank account, by way of a specific example. ECF No.

52 at 10, ¶ 4.10. Defendant Zenefits renews its Motion to Dismiss Greek Island’s claims for conversion, negligence, and the Washington Consumer Protection Act. ECF No. 54.

## DISCUSSION

### I. Motion to Dismiss Standard

Federal Rule of Civil Procedure 12(b)(6) provides that a defendant may move to dismiss the complaint for “failure to state a claim upon which relief can be granted.” A 12(b)(6) motion will be denied if the plaintiff alleges “sufficient factual matter, accepted as true, to ‘state a claim to relief that is plausible on its face.’” *Ashcroft v. Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662, 678 (2009) (quoting *Bell Atl. Corp. v. Twombly*, 550 U.S. 544, 570 (2007)). A motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim “tests the legal sufficiency” of the plaintiff’s claims. *Navarro v. Block*, 250 F.3d 729, 732 (9th Cir. 2001). While the plaintiff’s “allegations of material fact are taken as true and construed in the light most favorable to the plaintiff” the plaintiff cannot rely on “conclusory allegations of law and unwarranted inferences ... to defeat a motion to dismiss for failure to state a claim.” *In re Stac Elecs. Sec. Litig.*, 89 F.3d 1399, 1403 (9th Cir. 1996) (citation and brackets omitted). That is, the plaintiff must provide “more than labels and conclusions, and a formulaic recitation of the elements.” *Twombly*, 550 U.S. at 555. Instead, a plaintiff must show “factual content that allows the court to draw the reasonable inference that

1 the defendant is liable for the alleged misconduct.” *Iqbal*, 556 U.S. 662. A claim  
2 may be dismissed only if “it appears beyond doubt that the plaintiff can prove no  
3 set of facts in support of his claim which would entitle him to relief.” *Navarro*,  
4 250 F.3d at 732.

## 5 II. Conversion

6 As was discussed in the previous Order, conversion is the “(1) willful  
7 interference with chattel belonging to the plaintiff, (2) by either taking or unlawful  
8 retention, and (3) thereby depriving the owner of possession.” *Burton v. City of*  
9 *Spokane*, 16 Wash. App. 2d 769, 773 (2021). In order to assert a claim for  
10 conversion, a plaintiff must have either a possessory or other “property interest” in  
11 the chattel. *Davenport v. Washington Educ. Ass’n*, 147 Wn. App. 704, 722 (2008);  
12 *Deol v. Prehar*, 9 Wn. App. 2d 1021 (2019). In Washington, money may be the  
13 subject of conversion only if the defendant wrongfully received the money, or if  
14 the defendant had an obligation to return the money to the plaintiff. *Pub. Util.*  
15 *Dist. No. 1 of Lewis Cnty. v. Washington Pub. Power Supply Sys.*, 104 Wash. 2d  
16 353, 378 (1985). Here, Plaintiff Greek Islands has plausibly stated a claim that  
17 Defendant Zenefits wrongfully received a specific and identifiable sum of money  
18 from its KeyBank account, and then transferred it to prepaid debit cards. ECF No.  
19 52 at 9, ¶ 4.8.

20 However, both in its initial Motion to Dismiss and now, Defendant Zenefits

1 argues that Plaintiff Greek Islands cannot assert a claim for conversion because the  
2 restaurant did not have a property interest in the withdrawal of the \$432,500. ECF  
3 No. 54 at 9–10. Because conversion involves the taking and carrying away of  
4 something *tangible*, “bank accounts generally cannot be the subject of conversion,  
5 because they are not specific money, but only an acknowledgment by the bank of a  
6 debt to its depositor.” *Reliance Ins. Co. v. U.S. Bank of Wash.*, N.A., 143 F.3d  
7 502, 506 (9th Cir. 1998).<sup>1</sup> To be sure, “[o]nce money is deposited in [a] general  
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9 <sup>1</sup> The Court is perplexed by Defendant Zenefits’ vexation over its characterization  
10 of money in a bank account as intangible, as that seems to be the crux of this line  
11 of reasoning and the basis for its argument that Greek Islands did not have a  
12 property interest in the funds taken. In *Reliance Ins. Co. v. U.S. Bank of*  
13 *Washington, N.A.*, 143 F.3d 502, 506 (9th Cir. 1998), a case on which Defendant  
14 Zenefits relies, explicitly states, “[i]t is of course a mere metaphor to speak of ‘the  
15 money in the bank account.’ In fact, the bank received a wire transfer from the  
16 government, and entered a notation in its books acknowledging a debt from itself  
17 to the contractor for the amount of the transfer. The ‘money in the bank account’  
18 was nothing but an acknowledgment of indebtedness from the bank to its  
19 depositor.” If this case were about the theft of \$432,500 in \$1 bills, this would be  
20 an entirely different analysis. But it is the amorphous nature of the money in a

1 bank account, title to the money passes to the bank, and the bank and the depositor  
2 assume the relationship of debtor and creditor, respectively.” *Peters v. Sjoholm*, 95  
3 Wash.2d 871, 875 (1981). However, the depositor does retain an ownership  
4 interest in the indebtedness created by the deposit. *Id.*

5 Under *Sjoholm*, Plaintiff Greek Islands maintains an ownership interest, but  
6 not a property interest in the debt-based relationship it created when it opened its  
7 account with KeyBank. As discussed above, the Washington standard reflects that  
8 in order to successfully claim conversion, a plaintiff must have “some property  
9 interest in the goods allegedly converted.” *Reliable Credit Ass’n, Inc. v.*  
10 *Progressive Direct Ins. Co.*, 171 Wn. App. 630, 643 (2012) (internal citation  
11 omitted). But because Greek Islands does not maintain any interest in the funds  
12 themselves, rather an interest in the debt, the Court dismisses its claim for  
13 conversion against Defendant Zenefits.

### 14 **III. Negligence**

15 The Court modifies its negligence analysis to the extent that it finds greater  
16 support for the contention that Defendant Zenefits committed an affirmative act in  
17 its action establishing a payroll account with Keybank and seeks to clarify its  
18  
19 bank account, debt-based relationship created with a deposit, that is the basis for  
20 the intangible nature of a checking account balance.

1 holding regarding a special relationship. As previously stated, with respect to the  
2 elements of negligence, common law does not impose a duty onto a private person  
3 to protect others from the criminal activity of a third party. *Nivens v. 7-11*  
4 *Hoagy's Corner*, 133 Wash.2d 192, 199 (1997) (quoting *Hutchins v. 1001 Fourth*  
5 *Ave. Assocs.*, 116 Wash.2d 217, 223 (1991)). However, Washington law has  
6 recognized the duty to protect from third party criminal activity in two situations:  
7 where there is a special relationship with the victim or where there is a special  
8 relationship with the criminal. *Tae Kim v. Budget Rent A Car Sys., Inc.*, 143  
9 Wash.2d 190, 195 (2001). Additionally, a defendant may be liable in limited  
10 circumstances where an affirmative act undertaken by the defendant creates a  
11 recognizable high degree of risk of harm. *Robb v. City of Seattle*, 176 Wn.2d 427,  
12 433 (2013) (quoting Restatement (Second) of Torts § 302B (1965)).

13 Defendant Zenefits is correct that the Court did not fully flesh out the  
14 premise for which the alleged duty arises to Plaintiff Greek Islands and seeks to  
15 clear confusion here. In Washington, courts have held that a special duty can arise  
16 between a business and an invitee, because “the invitee enters the business premise  
17 for the economic benefit of the business.” *Nivens*, 133 Wash.2d at 202; *see also*  
18 *Passovoy v. Nordstrom, Inc.*, 52 Wn. App. 166, 174 (1988) (finding a duty to warn  
19 patrons about a fleeing shoplifter). In the interim between ruling on the first  
20 Motion to Dismiss and the current dispute, the court in *Scott v. Amazon.com, Inc.*,

1 559 P.3d 528, 541 (Wash. Ct. App. 2024) rejected that such a special relationship  
2 exists between patrons and those who “enter” websites, as they are not actually  
3 entering a physical premise. *Id.*, n.15. With that in mind, the Court cannot find  
4 that a special relationship existed between Defendant Zenefits, the criminal third  
5 party, or Plaintiff Greek Islands, as the facts of this case do not comport with the  
6 traditional understanding of a special relationship in a business to customer  
7 context.

8       However, the Court finds that Zenefits action of opening a payroll account  
9 within Greek Islands’ KeyBank account could be described as an affirmative act,  
10 and thus the negligence claim survives dismissal. Washington courts have held  
11 that “a duty to guard against a third party’s foreseeable criminal conduct exists  
12 where an actor’s own affirmative act has created or exposed another to a  
13 recognizable high degree of risk of harm through such misconduct, which a  
14 reasonable person would have taken into account.” *Parrilla v. King Cty.*, 138  
15 Wn.App. 427, 439 (2007). Put differently, absent a special relationship, a duty  
16 may only arise when an actor commits misfeasance, an affirmative act which  
17 creates a situation of peril for another. *Robb*, 176 Wn.2d at 436. Here, it may be  
18 foreseeable that accessing a bank account without performing a verification that  
19 the information provided is correct and then transmitting funds from that account  
20 would result in harm, and therefore constitutes misfeasance rather than



1 nonfeasance. *See Buckley v. Santander Consumer USA, Inc.*, C17-5813 BHS,  
2 2018 WL 1532671, at \*5 (W.D. Wash. Mar. 29, 2018) (finding that transmitting  
3 sensitive information to an unauthorized third party is an affirmative act that may  
4 cause harm); *see Krefting v. Kaye-Smith Enterprises Inc.*, 2:23-CV-220, 2023 WL  
5 4846850, at \*5 (W.D. Wash. July 28, 2023).

6 Moreover, Defendant Zenefits argues that even if the Court finds an  
7 affirmative act, it still cannot be held liable because the action was neither the  
8 creation of a new risk nor a readily recognizable risk. ECF No. 54 at 16–17. Both  
9 arguments are unavailing. While true that the Third Amended Complaint alleges  
10 that other assaults had taken place on Greek Islands’ account, the creation of the  
11 payroll account was a separate, new access point for the theft of the \$432,500.  
12 ECF No. 52 at 6, ¶ 4.4. And the Third Amended Complaint demonstrates that  
13 thieves had either accessed or had attempted to access other third-party accounts,  
14 making the criminal conduct alleged not unforeseeable to Zenefits. *Id.* at 10, ¶  
15 4.10; *see Washburn v. City of Fed. Way*, 178 Wn.2d 732, 757 (2013) (citing  
16 *Bernethy v. Walt Failor’s, Inc.*, 97 Wash.2d 929, 934 (1982) (“Criminal conduct is,  
17 however, not unforeseeable per se.”). For the purposes of a Motion to Dismiss,  
18 Plaintiff Greek Islands has alleged a sufficient claim for negligence arising out of  
19 an affirmative act by Defendant Zenefits that placed its bank account in a state of  
20 peril that was both new to the situation and fairly recognizable. *See Twombly*, 550

1 U.S. at 127 (2007) (quoting Fed. R. Civ. P. Rule 8).

2 **IV. Washington Consumer Protection Act**

3 Zenefits renews its attack against Greek Islands' Washington Consumer  
4 Protection Act ("CPA") claim. The Washington Consumer Protection Act  
5 ("CPA") prohibits "[u]nfair methods of competition and unfair or deceptive acts or  
6 practices in the conduct of any trade or commerce." RCW 19.86.020. To prevail  
7 on a CPA claim, a plaintiff must prove an (1) unfair or deceptive act or practice;  
8 (2) occurring in trade or commerce; (3) a public interest impact; (4) injury to  
9 plaintiff in his or her business or property; [and] (5) causation." *Klem v*  
10 *Washington Mut. Bank*, 176 Wash. 2d 771, 782 (2013) (quoting *Hangman Ridge*  
11 *Training Stables, Inc. v. Safeco Title Ins. Co.*, 105 Wash. 2d 778, 780 (1986)).  
12 "Failure to satisfy even one of the elements is fatal to a CPA claim." *Sorrel v.*  
13 *Eagle Healthcare, Inc.*, 110 Wash.App. 290, 298 (2002) (citing *Hangman Ridge*,  
14 105 Wash.2d at 793).

15 Defendant Zenefits again challenges only Greek Islands' ability to satisfy  
16 the public interest element of the *Hangman Ridge* test. When a claim for violation  
17 of the CPA is not rooted in a statute with an expressed legislative declaration of  
18 public interest impact (a *per se* violation), a plaintiff must satisfy the first three  
19 elements of the *Hangman Ridge* test. *Haner v. Quincy Farm Chemicals, Inc.*, 97  
20 Wn.2d 753, 762 (1982). Ordinarily, a court is tasked with first determining

1 whether the transaction involved was “consumer” or “private” in nature, as each  
2 carry different factors to determine a public interest impact. *Hangman Ridge*, 105  
3 Wn.2d at 789–91. Greek Islands insists that either public impact test articulated in  
4 *Hangman Ridge* has been superseded by RCW 19.86.093, whereby the legislature  
5 clarified that a plaintiff may establish that an alleged unfair or deceptive act or  
6 practice is injurious to the public interest because it:

7 (1) Violates a statute that incorporates this chapter;

8 (2) Violates a statute that contains a specific legislative declaration of  
9 public interest impact; or

10 (3) (a) Injured other persons; (b) had the capacity to injure other  
persons; or (c) has the capacity to injure other persons.

11 RCW 19.86.093.

12 Greek Islands argues that the RCW 19.86.093(3) is now the operative test  
13 and that the Third Amended Complaint has demonstrated that Greek Islands and  
14 other third parties have been injured by Zenefits’ conduct, thereby satisfying the  
15 public interest impact requirement. ECF No. 56 at 10. However, Washington  
16 courts have not abandoned the individual public interest tests as set forth in  
17 *Hangman Ridge* when analyzed under RCW 19.86.093(3). *See Rush v. Blackburn*,  
18 190 Wn. App. 945, 976–78 (2015); *Trujillo v. Nw. Tr. Servs., Inc.*, 183 Wash. 2d  
19 820, 835 (2015); *Rhodes v. Rains*, 195 Wn. App. 235, 247–48 (2016); *Spokeo, Inc.*  
20 *v. Whitepages, Inc.*, 12 Wn. App. 2d 1076 (2020). As a result, the Court is still not

1 presented with the consensus of which test to apply to this matter. *See* ECF No. 48  
2 at 17.

3 If the Court were to accept, as Greek Islands previously argued it should,  
4 that this dispute was private in nature, then its claim should fail. In a private  
5 dispute, a plaintiff must demonstrate (1) that the alleged acts were committed in  
6 the course of defendant's business (2) that the defendant advertise to the public in  
7 general (3) that the defendant actively solicited the plaintiff, indicating potential  
8 solicitation of others and (4) that the plaintiff and defendant occupy unequal  
9 bargaining positions. *Hangman Ridge*, 105 Wn.2d at 790–91. Plaintiff's Third  
10 Amended Complaint is silent on the factors two, three, and four.

11 If the Court were to consider this matter a consumer transaction, it would  
12 analyze (1) that the alleged acts were committed in the course of defendant's  
13 business (2) that the acts are part of a pattern or generalized course of conduct (3)  
14 that defendant repeated acts committed prior to the act involving plaintiff (4) that  
15 there is a real and substantial potential for repetition of defendant's conduct after  
16 the act involving plaintiff and (5) that if the act complained of involved a single  
17 transaction, many consumers were affected or will likely be affected by it. *Id.* at  
18 790.

19 When considering the Third Amended Complaint in the light most favorable  
20 to Plaintiff, there is arguably support for factors one, two, three, and four. As to

1 factor one and two, Plaintiff Greek Islands argues that Defendant Zenefits business  
2 operation violates the CPA due to its ongoing practice of failing to verify its  
3 customers information before onboarding a payroll account. ECF No. 52 at 9, ¶  
4 4.9. Greek Islands alleges, albeit vaguely, that this conduct has occurred before  
5 with other potential customers of Zenefits and has likely occurred after. *Id.* at 11, ¶  
6 4.11. To place a finer point, Greek Islands now alleges, as to factor three or four,  
7 that another instance of Zenefits’ product was used to commit fraud on a separate  
8 bank account around the same time as the Greek Islands’ theft. *Id.* at 10, ¶ 4.10.

9       However, none of the public interest impact factors are dispositive, and a  
10 plaintiff need not establish all of them. *Michael v. Mosquera-Lacy*, 165 Wash. 2d  
11 595, 605 (2009). In fact, “the likelihood that additional plaintiffs have been or will  
12 be injured in exactly the same fashion,” is what, “changes a factual pattern from a  
13 private dispute to one that affects the public interest.” *Hangman Ridge*, 105 Wn.2d  
14 at 791. Regardless of whether this dispute is consumer or private in nature, the  
15 Third Amended Complaint alleges that others have experienced loss in a similar  
16 way, “a bad actor used stolen account info to fund payroll.” ECF No. 52 at 10.  
17 While this connection is not particularly strong, for the purpose of a Rule 12(b)(6)  
18 Motion, the Court accepts the factual allegations as supporting a cognizable legal  
19 theory that others were affected by the same conduct as suffered by Greek Islands.  
20 *Mendonado v. Centinela Hosp. Med. Ctr.*, 521 F.3d 1097, 1104 (9th Cir. 2008).

1 **ACCORDINGLY, IT IS HEREBY ORDERED:**

2 1. Defendant YourPeople Inc.'s Motion to Dismiss (ECF No. 54) is

3 **GRANTED in part and DENIED in part.**

4 2. Plaintiff Greek Islands' claim of conversion against Defendant

5 YourPeople Inc. is **DISMISSED with prejudice.**

6 The District Court Executive is directed to enter this Order and furnish  
7 copies to counsel.

8 DATED January 6, 2025.



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*Thomas O. Rice*  
THOMAS O. RICE  
United States District Judge